

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

509 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1912.

OPERATORS PREPARE FOR BIG BATTLE

Operators Obstinate and Men Get Ready for April Walkout.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—The numerous locals of the United Mine Workers were held throughout the anthracite region in the action of their representatives in renewing the existing agreement for three years generally in the spirit of the men at these meetings was altogether in favor of the demands which the operators refused to grant.

NO APPEALS GRANTED ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS

PORTLAND, Ore., March 17.—Acting under a constitutional amendment passed by the people, the Supreme Court of the State has ruled that it will not grant appeals on mere technical grounds, but only when it can be shown conclusively that errors have resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

DIE OF BERI BERI ON LONG VOYAGE

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—With six of the crew ill with beri beri and the death of two others entered on the log, the big four-masted British brig, Brilliant, 130 days out from Bombay, arrived off League Island late last night, after the six members of the crew had been landed at the Marcus Hook quarantine station and the ship thoroughly fumigated, since leaving St. Helena, January 19, into which port the Brilliant put for a fresh supply of provisions and water, disease had been busy among the crew.

PROCEEDINGS TO COST HASLETT OVER \$5,000

Counsel in the proceedings brought to declare Samuel E. Haslett incompetent have asked County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn to confirm the report of the Lunacy Jury and Commissioners in Lunacy recommending the appointment of committees of his person and estate.

PLAN TO CUT COST OF FOOD IN MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 17.—Because of the annual report of the State Bureau of Statistics just issued shows that the cost of living in Montclair is the highest of any of the sixty-six cities and towns investigated by the bureau, the leaders of the cooperative movement in this town believe there is a good reason for the inauguration here of an enterprise which is intended to make the price of table commodities cheaper for the consumer.

CALLED TO DOOR AND SHOT TWICE

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 17.—Called out of his home on Midland avenue at midnight last night, George Zaborak, a Pole, was shot through the head and through the right wrist. Zaborak was having a party and on hearing the shots the guests ran out and found him lying on the porch. He will die.

DEBS POLLS WELL IN STUDENT VOTE

In a straw ballot taken at New York University under the direction of the Department of Journalism and the Press Club, Roosevelt was first choice as President, Taft second and Wilson third.

REBELS IN JUAREZ ARE REINFORCED

Campaign to Be Waged Against Federals Gathering to Attack Town.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 17.—Four hundred rebel soldiers, commanded by Col. Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the leader and commander of all Mexican rebels heretofore styled Vasquistas, reached Juarez today from Chihuahua. The soldiers are sent to carry out plans of the rebel chief to conduct an active campaign against the federals said to be gathering east and west of Juarez to assault and retake the town.

POTASH SOLUTION DIDN'T KILL HER

John Sharkey, who lives at 112 West 109th street, was aroused about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by moans coming from an adjoining apartment occupied by Miss Esther Joseph, a good-looking Roumanian girl wait operator. Sharkey aroused James Ford, of 422 East 19th street, who was spending the night with him and then rushed out for a policeman.

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ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINC

Convince yourself and be satisfied. John Marra offers every man and boy an opportunity to convince themselves that they can buy the best clothing for the least money in his store; he convinced John Marra, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

DEMAND NEW TRIAL FOR EXILED DEPUTIES

Workers Protest Against Imprisonment of Socialist Representatives.

Manhattan Lyceum was packed to its capacity yesterday with indignant men and women, who gathered to protest against the atrocities of the Russian Czar and his henchmen perpetrated against the Social Democratic Deputies of the second Duma in sentencing them to long terms in the hell of Siberia.

EUROPEAN MINERS HOLD BIG MEETINGS

LONDON, March 17.—The striking miners held many huge and enthusiastic meetings in various parts of the country today and the keynote of the speeches made by the leaders was a determination to secure the utmost advantage out of the situation.

TWO HUNDRED PER CENT DIVIDENDS PROMISED

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—At the trial of E. G. Lewis in the United States District Court, on a charge of using the mails to defraud, women witnesses testified yesterday that they had invested their savings in the stock of the Lewis Publishing Company in hope of receiving 15 per cent dividends, but received no adequate return.

DELWARE WANTS ITS WHIPPING POST

So Barbare State Won't Lash Burglar, for Fear It Would Mean Institution's Abolition.

SOCIALISTS OF EAST ORANGE TO ORGANIZE

The sacred precincts of the "Holy City" of East Orange, N. J., are to be invaded at last by the Socialists. For years the codfish capitalists of that bourgeois town have prided themselves that the reds had been unable to make any headway in their middle class paradise.

CELEBRATE VICTORY AT LAWRENCE TONIGHT

The victory of the Lawrence strikers will be celebrated tonight at the ball and fair arranged by the New York Lawrence Strike Committee at Murray Hill Lozans, 34th street and Third avenue. Although the workers of Lawrence have won, it will be some time before they draw any pay, and meanwhile they must live and the heavy expenses of the strike be paid.

LOOKING FOR HER LOST SON

Blind of One Eye, Wants to See Child Before Completely Losing Sight.

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British Unionists Against Compulsory Arbitration. Appeal for Funds.

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Mrs. A. E. Stoner, of Montvale, Va., testified she sent \$400 to the company in 1903 for four 7 per cent notes, one of which she traded later for a share of stock on which she received a \$2.50 dividend.

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STRAWLE CONTINUES AGAINST TWO MILLS

Lawrence Strikers Determined to Make Textile Victory Complete.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 17.—The contest against the Arlington and Pacific mills is still being waged and the determination of the textile workers to refuse any terms other than those demanded by them, cannot be broken.

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VIRGINIA OUTLAWS STILL IN HIDING

Attachments Against Allen's Property to Cut Off Supplies.

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 17.—The Allens, with the exception of the two who were arrested on the day of the Carroll County murders, are still free and very much alive.

After today's scouting by the mountain detectives and the posse of Deputy Sheriffs, it was acknowledged that the murderers and their supporters would remain in the thickly wooded mountains indefinitely, and their capture, dead or alive, is likely to be accomplished only by patient and tedious efforts.

Yet the outlaws are still moving about with extraordinary daring. Instead of remaining in their stronghold on the crest of the mountain near the North Carolina line, the Allens, led by Sid, dropped down out of the mountain cover yesterday and it is said visited the house of Jack Allen in the Fancy Gap region.

Today Sid Edwards, a member of the gang, showed up in the open. A posse of fourteen detectives struck his trail in the foothills. Several members of the searching party followed the trail toward the summit. The search may continue through the night.

Jack Allen, at whose home the outlaws met yesterday, is a brother of Floyd and Sid, and has the reputation of being the most dangerous of the lot. He has maintained from the beginning that his hands are absolutely clean as regards the shooting up of the courthouse.

While the 100 detectives and Deputy Sheriffs are continuing to scout, the civil officers of the State are moving to cripple the Allens in another way. It was announced today that damage suits would immediately be filed by the executors of the estates of the five persons who lost their lives in the courthouse shooting. They will each sue for \$10,000. Besides these, suits will be brought against the Allens by six or eight persons who have been wounded. Attachments will be issued against the property of the Allens tomorrow under a Virginia law. This will cut off the source of their money supply and will, it is believed, greatly handicap them in the matter of obtaining further recruits and carrying on the fight.

To one of the guards here on Thursday night Floyd Allen gave the only statement that he has made regarding his reasons for shooting and killing Judge Thorton and Miss Alice. He said: "I shot for self defense and had to shoot. When the judge started to sentence me I said, 'Boys, I won't be taken,' and then I fumbled in my coat pocket for some papers I wanted to find. My friends thought I was getting my gun to shoot, and so they began to shoot and then I did, too." Further than this Allen has made no statement. He sent for his brother Jasper, called "Jack" Allen, asking him to come to see him in jail, but Jasper, who was in town, refused to go. Floyd's wife, who still is at the Allen farm seven miles away, did not visit her husband while he was incarcerated here.

There is no doubt that the Allens planned the courthouse murder with great cunning and treachery. Sheriff Webb had received word before the calling of the court that unless the court officers left their rifles at home the Allens would not appear at the trial. Sheriff Webb was advised not to pay any attention to the message, but disregarded this advice and neither the sheriff nor his deputies were armed except for pistols.

The Allens knew they could not carry rifles into the courthouse and it is charged cunningly planned to protect themselves. Letters found in the pockets of Judge Maule indicate that he realized his danger when he entered the courtroom last Friday. Although he had been convicted, these letters were anonymous and threatened the judge with death if he should sentence Floyd Allen. They will figure in the trial.

FISHERMAN GETS HERO MEDAL

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 17.—Ell Amoro, of the crew of the fishing schooner Frances P. Mosquita, has been awarded the gold medal given annually by Mrs. Helen Livingston McCormack of New York, for his courage in rescuing a shipwrecked sailor. Amoro saved the life of David Conroy in October, 1910, who was fishing in the schooner Emily Conroy, and was in one dory when Conroy was hauling a trawl from another. A heavy gale sprung up and when trying to regain the vessel, Conroy was capsized. Amoro had a hard struggle to reach him, but succeeded.

Complete Line of BOYS' HATS. 496 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y. Branch 1834 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

GREENBLATT'S Wear Well Shoes 110 N. MYERS AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

A. PERTHOU UP TO DATE CLOTHING B. PEPPERKORN 427 KENNEDY AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

McCann's Hats

WAGE EARNING WIVES NOT "NON-UNION"

Chicago Federation Declares for Idea After a Bitter and Protracted Debate.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Married women who work in factories or other places while their husbands are also employed do not violate any principle of organized labor. After a bitter fight this declaration was made today by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which laid on the table resolutions condemning the practice and also declaring it was a long established principle of labor that the head of the family should supply the money for its support.

All the women delegates opposed the resolution, which was offered by Delegate Feinberg, of the Cigar Packers' Union, and the committee to whom they were referred recommended that they be adopted. "We believe that it is not right for wives to work when the husband is earning a sufficient amount to support the family," said Delegate McGuire, a member of the Resolution Committee. "There are, for instance, many men earning good wages who send their wives to teaching school, and this is not just. This keeps men out of employment."

Mrs. Annie Timmins and other women delegates denounced the idea as absurd. "Many women would have no shoes to wear if they waited until their husbands bought them," said she. "There is not a union in the city which has not members whose wives are working as non-union waitresses. They think if their husbands carry a union card it is not necessary for them to do so."

WHALE HUNTERS TO SAIL TO ANTARCTIC

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 17.—A new expedition to the Antarctic, to be undertaken by the American Museum of Natural History, is announced by Captain Benjamin D. Cleveland, the whaling master of New Bedford, who will conduct and assist the scientists. This will be the second trip of the sort which Captain Cleveland, the "skipper-naturalist," has made. The party will sail from the West Indies June 1 on the whaling brig Daisy, which has for many years been the only vessel afloat engaged in the sea-elephant hunting. About three months will be spent at the island of South Georgia, collecting specimens—zoological, mineralogical and botanical for the museum and studying the habits of the sea-elephants, seals, leopards and other animals of the Antarctic region. The Daisy will be absent from one year to fourteen months and will visit other islands of the region lying north of the Great Ice barrier that incloses the South polar continent.

GIRL ATTACKED BY MAN.

Fusillade From Farmers' Guns Halts Alleged Assassin in Creek.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—Attacked by a farm hand while walking to her home at Van Wagener station, after attending Sunday School, Miss Ellen Hartje, 18 years old, daughter of Jacob Hartje, a prominent farmer, is in a serious condition. Her assailant, Walter Davis, 30 years old, was lodged in the county jail here this afternoon, after being rescued from a posse of twenty-five farmers. Miss Hartje was losing consciousness as a desperate struggle with her assailant, when Frank Ridgeway, a newspaper carrier, drove up. In a last desperate effort to escape Davis plunged into Wappinger's Creek, which is in flood, and swam across. He surrendered only when bullets began to rain about him. He was carried behind a rail fence.

CONVICTS STILL AT LARGE.

Murdering Warden and Escaping. They Force Themselves on Family.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—The three convicts who murdered Thursday Delahanty and two assistants Thursday afternoon are still at liberty and no clew has been uncovered as to their present whereabouts. All that is known of their movements after they left the prison is that they forced themselves upon a family, a mile east, till late Thursday night, after which they compelled a boy to drive them to a city street corner. Fear that vengeance would be visited on them closed the mouths of the family till the men had time to get away. No religious services were held at the prison today for the first time in years. The officials feared the effect on the convicts of gathering again in mass.

FAIL TO FIND PLOTTERS.

Government Cannot Locate Investigators of Attempt to Kill King.

ROME, March 17.—The determination of a section of the press and the public to believe that the act of Antonio Dulba, the youth who attempted to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, was instigated by Turkish plotters has resulted in endless supposed clews to the conspirators. Many arrests have been made, but they have established nothing. The police are going to such extremes in making arrests that a young woman who was merely relating an alleged prediction of an attempt to assassinate the King was apprehended in Quirinal Square this evening and locked up.

FAMILY DISAPPEARS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 17.—The whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sherman and their five children, who mysteriously disappeared from the colony of the "Holy Ground Walkers" in Pottersville, early Friday morning, are unknown, although Mrs. Sarah Orvis has returned. She was the only one to accompany the Shermans and refused to tell anything whatever about them or where they are. The police are seeking the missing family.

CELEBRATES 100 BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, March 17.—Born at a time when Napoleon was devastating Europe, Mrs. Luise Gilbert, a widow, has just celebrated her 100th birthday at her home in Spangenberg. She is still in excellent health.

LEGION TO DELIVER LECTURE COURSE HERE

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Carl Legien, the chief executive officer in the Federation of German Unions, an active worker in the Social Democratic party of Germany, a member of the Reichstag from Kiel, and also secretary of the International Secretariat, has accepted an invitation extended by the American Federation of Labor to visit this country and deliver a number of trade union and Socialist addresses. He is scheduled to arrive in New York City on Sunday, April 14.

An itinerary has been arranged for a speaking tour covering New York City, Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Colorado Springs. Notification and itinerary has been sent to the central labor bodies and Socialist locals in the above mentioned cities in order that there may be ample time to perfect local arrangements for an address.

Legien has an international reputation and is one of the foremost labor officials of the world, and it is anticipated that his visit to this country will be of inestimable value to the trade union movement of America. The tendency in the ranks of organized labor, wherever it is dispersed, is toward a closer affiliation and a desire for a better understanding of the ideas and methods of associated workmen of the world.

Legien's presence in this country at this time, a period of unusual world activities in the ranks of labor, is propitious, and should result in much benefit to the movement of our country.

WARNING TO CANDIDATES.

Congressmen Will Have to File Campaign Expense List or Lose Seat.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A notice warning candidates for Congress that the act of August 19, 1911, requires the filing of a statement of campaign contributions and expenses fifteen days before a primary election, is about to be issued jointly by Representative Burke, of South Dakota, acting chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. The law provides that evasion or violation of the requirement as indicated shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment. This would mean that the right of a successful candidate to hold his seat would be denied if it was shown that he had failed to comply with the act of August 19, 1911.

MAY DISPOSSESS MISSION.

Landlord Takes Summary Action Against Helen F. Clark Institution. Because the Helen F. Clark Mission, at 105 Worth street, owes \$115 rent to Peter Mullen, the mission is threatened with a dispossession today unless it pays the bill by 10 o'clock this morning. A summons from the Madison Street Municipal Court was served on Friday. Peter Mullen, the landlord, has a plumber's shop at the same address. Miss Clark refused to discuss the matter at the mission yesterday, but Dr. James D. Miller, who is the vice president of the mission, said the amount would undoubtedly be raised in time.

CURE FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Pasteur Institute Reports Favorably on Remedy of French Physician.

TUNIS, March 17.—Dr. Naame, a French physician here, affirms that he has discovered a certain cure for Asiatic cholera. Of twenty cases treated by him all have been cured. The Pasteur institute has reported favorably on Dr. Naame's remedy, which consists of injections of adrenaline in the veins.

IT WAS A REAL BOMB.

Superintendent Gasser, of the Newark Bureau of Combustibles and Fire Risks, made an investigation yesterday of the bomb which was found on Saturday in the hallway of the home of Saverio Fiducio, a macaroni manufacturer, of 288 Morris avenue, that city, and he found that it contained dynamite. According to Gasser, the machine would have wrecked the house and probably have killed the family had it exploded. Fiducio has been receiving threatening letters demanding sums of \$500 and \$1,000 in the last two years. Detectives are working on the case.

POLITICIANS TALK ON SUFFRAGE

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., March 17.—The People's Forum this afternoon heard Mrs. Henry Villard, Judge William H. Wood, Orrin S. Goan and Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck speak on equal suffrage. Franklin Wagner, president of the forum, introduced Mrs. Henry Villard as chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. Villard made a short address, saying that the suffrage movement was an outgrowth of slavery, but it is maturing headway. She was sure that it would win in every State. Judge Wood, who was a former Tammany politician, said he spoke in favor of suffrage from personal experience.

SEEK SUNKEN GOLD.

LONDON, March 17.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Oceana, which was sunk yesterday in the English Channel, remains today in the same position, and there is every hope that it will be possible to recover the \$3,750,000 in bullion which she carried. Notwithstanding all communications by wireless or otherwise, the hope that some of the seventeen persons thrown into the water by a capsized boat have been rescued by a passing ship has been given up. It is now taken for granted that all were drowned.

MAIL LINER BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Fire was discovered this afternoon in the hold of the big Pacific Lines steamer, where 1,800 bales of cotton were stored, and in spite of the efforts of a large part of the fire department and steamer's crew, the flames were not under control when darkness came. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it was due to spontaneous combustion.

STRIKERS AT BARRE CANNOT BE FOOLED

Refuse to Commit Acts of Violence in Spite of Armed Guard About Mills.

BARRE, Mass., March 17.—There was no excitement created by the striking employes of the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., and the Norway Worsted Company here today. A heavy guard of policemen from Worcester, members of the State police force and Deputy Sheriffs was maintained about the two plants all night and today, but the strikers did not make the slightest move toward violence.

There was another conference today between Manager Thompson and the Strike Committee, but nothing was accomplished looking toward a settlement of the difficulty. Organizers of the I. W. W. were busy today seeking to induce the strikers to join that organization, and fully one-fourth of the operatives who are out became members of the organization.

No troops have come here yet, but a company is held ready to be rushed here from Worcester in short order should the situation become such that the local and county officers cannot handle it effectively.

SILLY SEASON HITS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The political campaign—in Washington, at least—is in the hysterical stage. Wild charges of trust financial aid by the Republicans, and wild charges of forgery and corruption have been matched by the efforts of the Harbord boomers to show up the Governor of Ohio as a "liner-out" of a hymn; by the Clarkites to show that the Speaker is such a good Campbellite that squibs of ministers of that denomination are going to Kansas to secure a united delegation for Champ.

At every headquarters are several men who try to induce the regular reporters to print the wozziest stuff about what some unheard-of man said about their boss. It was thought that the sublimity of ridiculousness had been attained when the Clark folks, despite the order of the Speaker, began to try to make the "Houn' Day" song the national anthem, but the Harman press agency set a new mark with "sob stuff" about the Governor as a choir leader.

In great detail the canned story told about the Governor who, according to the tale, is affectionately called "Uncle Jed" was brought up as a Baptist by his preacher father, and how, at one farmers' meeting, the Governor talked himself out. Some one yelled out a request that he lead a hymn. Distrustful of his memory, the Governor started: "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds." The Governor is quoted as saying that he might have been shown up as having a poor memory but for the grand chorus that drowned his voice.

BODY FOUND ON BREAKWATER.

Dead Man One of Trio Drowned Last Monday.

The body of Frank Goldsmith, an employe on a Du Pont De Nemours Powder company's boat lying off Bedloe's Island, was found on Saturday night on the breakwater, a long, narrow artificial island of rocks, about 1,000 feet off shore from Black Tom. In the upper bay, Jersey City, Goldsmith was one of three powder boat men who left the Greenville shore at Chapel avenue, Jersey City, in a small boat and a row boat last Monday evening. On the following day the row boat was picked up and on Wednesday the sail boat and body of Robert Coulson, one of the trio, were found. It is believed that when the trio were wrecked Goldsmith removed his shoes and swam at least half a mile to the rocks. He probably did not have enough energy left to reach the shore after unsuccessfully calling for help, and died of exhaustion.

HUNTS HEN WITH RIFLE.

Gunner Faints From Fright While on Way to Station House.

William Beckman, a retired policeman, who lives at 231st street and Riverdale avenue, the Bronx, reels in all manner of handsome hens. Yesterday morning one of the birds was sitting on the back fence when there came a shot and the fowl bit the dust. Beckman saw a man with a smoking rifle. He caught him, but on the way to the station house the man made a break for liberty at Heath avenue. He was headed off by Policeman Cuhane. The prisoner then became unconscious, and at the Flower Hospital, where he was taken in an ambulance, it was said that the fright had been too much for his weak heart. He will be well enough, however, to be arraigned today. He said he was Joseph Caruso, 21 years old, of 250 148th street, a shoemaker.

SHIPS RACE FROM BERMUDA.

Contest Is On Between the Two Engineers McCulloch.

The Bermuda Atlantic steamship Oceana and the Quebec liner Bermudian, which sailed from Bermuda about the same hour on Saturday, are having their unusual race to this port. The last message received said that the Bermudian was ahead, but that McCulloch, the engineer, was down in the stokehold encouraging the firemen and that native Bermudians were sitting on the safety valves. This morning both ships should be close to the Hook, and then the world will see whether or not McCulloch has downed the other McCulloch.

WELLESLEY'S MISSIONARIES.

Wellesley College is said to have more graduates in the mission field than any other woman's college in this country. Gertrude Chandler, of the class of 1910, now Mrs. Mychhoff, was the first Wesleyan missionary in the field. She went to Bombay immediately after taking her degree in the first class graduated from Wellesley. The college is represented in the mission field of every country in Asia, with the single exception of Korea. There are Wellesley missionaries scattered throughout South America, Spain, the Philippines, Mexico and Africa.

DEMAND NEW TRIAL FOR EXILED DEPUTIES

(Continued from page 1.)

ers, in failing to provide the mines with safety appliances which could safeguard human life. The interests of both the Democrats and Republicans are identical, as they both stand united against the interests of the working class, he said.

"Both the Democratic and Republican parties stand for capital and every time a worker votes either of the old tickets he votes to perpetuate the system which stands for kidnapping of labor leaders. Both stand for a system of exploitation and suppression of the workers' organizations."

Hayes appealed to the audience to spread the gospel of revolution among their fellow workers. The czar has sent the Socialist Deputies to Siberia, but even if they send more to the cold sections of Siberia they cannot freeze out of their hearts the principles of industrial and political freedom.

"They fear not your resolution which you may adopt, but they fear your protests when organized on the industrial and the political field. The tide of revolution is rising the world over and the masters class stand united against them." Hayes concluded his address with a frank appeal to the audience to join the movement to liberate our brothers from Siberia and the others from industrial despotism.

John Ohso, who was a member of the Social Democratic faction of the second Duma, and who was also charged with conspiracy to overthrow the monarchy, but who succeeded in escaping, described how the government has from the opening of the Duma, tried to pull off something in order to give it an excuse to arrest the deputies.

"Today we stand here and protest because the government would not give our Comrades a new trial because a spy has confessed that the evidence was a frame-up. Some day we shall hear that a spy will confess that the evidence against our fifty-four brothers of the Iron Workers' Union was manufactured."

"Our struggle in Russia is the struggle of all the workers, and when the workers in this country are convicted the working class the world over is convicted. The Russian Government is keeping our brothers and refuses to give them a new trial because it feels that it is gradually losing ground and that it will soon be where all rulers have gone lately. Raise your voice of protest and demand a new hearing of the charges against our fifty-four brothers," concluded Ohso.

"Judges are joined in the protest in the name of the German Socialists, who, he said, have always raised their voices against the atrocities perpetrated by the czar's government. Forty-one years ago the workers of France established their first government and now the government in Russia is persecuting the revolutionists in fear that they will establish a government of their own. Not only is it the duty of the workers to fight for the liberation of the Socialist deputies, but they must also keep up the movement until the workers free themselves from the present system."

Adam Oliszewski addressed the meeting in the name of the Polish Socialists. John Ellen, acting editor of the Noyv Mir, the Russian weekly, who has recently escaped from Russia, told of the doings in the czar's country, and said the workers there will soon rise as the movement is growing all over. Waldemar Rodgers spoke in behalf of the Lettish Socialists, who said by refusing a new trial to the deputies it has indicted itself and has shown how rotten it is. "It must now plead guilty to the crime it has perpetrated or be swept aside by the growing indignation of the workers the world over," he said.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting: "Whereas on December 5, 1907, thirty-three Deputies of the Social Democratic faction of the second Duma and fifteen others were convicted in St. Petersburg at a secret trial and given long sentences in the dungeons in Siberia on framed up charges by a government spy; and Whereas the Socialist Deputies in the third Duma have recently exposed the frame-up through a confession secured by the same government spy, which showed that our Comrades were sentenced on evidence fabricated by members of the secret police known as the Ochranka; be it

"Resolved, That the workers of the various nationalities, in mass meeting assembled, here express their profound indignation and protest against the band and henchmen of the czar in refusing a new trial to our Comrades, and hereby extend greeting and congratulations to our Comrades in Russia and to the new up-throw of the Russian proletariat which is about to take place. We hereby express our confidence that the coming revolution will free all the victims and punish all the guilty ones, and therefore in this fight for a new trial for the Social Democratic Deputies, we see an additional impulse for the growth of the Russian revolutionary movement and a momentous expression of international proletarian solidarity."

NATIONAL HYMN LITTLE KNOWN

No Student at Wellesley Could Sing It Throughout.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 17.—Wellesley College, boasted for and near for its learning, has no student with its sacred products that know the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," throughout, charges Miss Katherine H. Davis, a sophomore, whose home is in St. Joseph, Mo. "Only about one person in 500 knows 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" says Miss Davis. "Here at Wellesley College we sang the national hymn on Washington's Birthday, and it was so discouraging to notice the way the girls stumbled over the words. No body knew it, perhaps not even myself."

BREEDS RATS AND MICE.

Miss Lathrop, of Granby, Mass., is said to be the largest breeder of mice, rats and guinea pigs in the country. She sells the animals almost exclusively to laboratories, where they are used for experimental purposes. She has raised as many as 5,000 mice and 600 guinea pigs in one year. Miss Lathrop cautions persons who think of entering the business to consider their neighbors as the dogs and cats of her own neighbors have proved to be the worst trouble she has had to contend against.

TONIGHT

Everybody Will Celebrate the Victory of The Lawrence Strikers

Ball and Fair

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LAWRENCE STRIKERS

Monday, March 18 Afternoon and Evening (The Anniversary of the Paris Commune)

MURRAY HILL LYCEUM 34th Street and Third Avenue

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF The New York Committee of the Lawrence Strikers

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD And JAMES B. THOMPSON WILL SPEAK

CHILDREN OF LAWRENCE STRIKERS ADMITTED FREE

Special Art Section, where the works of well known artists as John Sloan, Boardman Robinson, George Bellows, Helen Paul, Leon Dabo and William Sanger will be exhibited. Donations Brought to Fair Received Throughout Evening.

UNIONISTS DISCUSS GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON, March 17.—The question of a general strike of all labor unions in Great Britain in May, which it is claimed, will develop into the greatest industrial disturbance ever known, is generally being discussed by the labor leaders, but no decision has been reached. The threat is apparently prompted by the fear that an attempt is contemplated to restrict or remove the workmen's right to strike by repealing the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 and introducing compulsory arbitration. Any such attempt, says Mr. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, will be met by action which will put such a proposal out of court for the next generation. Several important union questions are due for settlement in May. They involve the interests of the shipwrights and boiler makers, and the engineering, building and other trades, and that month has accordingly been chosen as the most favorable time for a concerted movement. Everything indicates that a long period of industrial unrest will follow a victory of the miners.

TALK ON ART AND ANARCHY.

Boyesen Says One Demands Absolute Freedom of the Other.

That the artist and the anarchist join hands in demanding actual freedom, the artist in his mode of life, the artist in his work, was the statement of Bayard Boyesen, who spoke at the Modern School in East 12th street yesterday afternoon. "There is much loose imagination among anarchists," he said, "that the artist and the anarchist are the people of the imagination. The artist demands in art the absolute freedom that the anarchist demands in everything."

He said that the artistic faculty is often developed at the expense of many others, and the capable artist is likely to be like a 14-year-old child in many ways. Supreme artists are not so likely to have this falling and he cited a number to prove this point. He said that the great artist might possibly survive the crippling influence of the established art schools in this city and elsewhere.

WOMAN'S SHOW SERENE.

Suffragists Busy at Industrial Exhibition Receiving Working Girls.

All was serene yesterday at the Grand Central Palace for the visit of the working girls to the Woman's Industrial Exhibition. Quiet resigned at the yellow-draped booth of the New York State Suffrage Association; they were peacefully selling "Votes for Women" note paper, pencils, rubber stamps and checks pilloettes of Susan B. Anthony and "why-struggle-against-the-idea-of-progress" stickers. Chief Policeman Billy Glavin was a happy smile and said there were no more yellow banners or neckties waving around outside. Also Prof. Charles Munster, who last night caused a small riot by hypnotizing 13-year-old Miss Jordan, of Boston, and working other astonishing cures on actresses and others, capitulated and promised to do nothing in his 1906 book but to submit his personal health records.

SMOKING OF OPIUM FORBIDDEN IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, March 17.—A Presidential decree issued at Peking today forbids opium smoking. It also prohibits the importation or cultivation of the poppy.

PEKING, March 17.—Since the accession of President Yuan on Friday in acceptance of a loan of \$5,000,000 from a group of English and Belgian bankers, the international groups of banks, with the Japanese and Russian banks concurring, have suspended all dealings in regard to loans with the Peking Government, pending instructions from their home governments. The group, which consists of American, British, French and German banks, and Russian and Japanese financiers, intend to join in holds that the acceptance of the Anglo-Belgian bankers' loan by Yuan was a breach of faith.

FELLS BROTHER WITH AX.

Was Trying to Defend Himself From Attack, Woman Says.

The screams of a woman attracted the attention of Policeman Held, of the Bedford avenue station, Williamburg, while he was at Driggs avenue and North 8th street early yesterday morning. In a dwelling at 237 North 9th street he found Mrs. Louise Simpson, aged 47, in a hysterical condition while on the floor was her brother, Henry Miller, aged 50 whom she had assaulted with an ax.

The aged step-father of the woman and woman said Mrs. Simpson quarreled with her brother for money and that when Miller attempted to strike her she had defended herself with the ax.

Miller besides a scalp wound, sustained a concussion of the brain and was injured internally. He, however, refused to go to the hospital. Mrs. Simpson, when arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, said in defense of her own life she used an ax. Magistrate Dodd held her for \$1,000 bail for a hearing tomorrow.

Thomas G. Hunt Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS 430 9th Ave., cor. 36th St., Manhattan

The Brooklyn Call Conference. Meet every evening and Monday of the month at P. M. Branches are invited to start a call.

OUR SPEED-UP SYSTEM IS OPPOSED

House Labor Committee Reports Unfavorably on Hurry-Up Plan.

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.) WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House Labor Committee, which has just reported to the House an unfavorable report against the Taylor and other systems of shop management...

There is a margin between the time performed by the loafer and the minimum task for a man, and in that margin lies a proper day's work...

There is no work that can be performed, or that is performed, that is not preceded by a mental process on the part of the workman.

There is no method known to scientific management by which a time study can be made of the mental process preceding the physical act.

Bricklayers May Join A. F. of L. WASHINGTON, March 17.—At the last convention of the bricklayers and masons favorable action was again taken to submit the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to a referendum vote of the membership.

Washing to Amalgamate. WASHINGTON, March 17.—The general secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union, John G. Miller, has remitted to the officers of the American Federation of Labor the final per capita tax for that organization.

W. Wuerz Pianos and Player Pianos. SPECIAL QUALITY AND VALUE. 100 West 4th Ave., New York.

LAWYERS. Joseph F. Darling. 100 Nassau Street, New York.

PARKS AND HALLS. WALEN RIVER PARK AND BATHING. 100 West 4th Ave., New York.

Lyceum. 100 West 4th Ave., New York.

Temple. 100 West 4th Ave., New York.

PRINTERS. COOPERATIVE PRESS. 100 West 4th Ave., New York.

that the terms of amalgamation agreed to between the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters have been overwhelmingly accepted by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the vote being 1,212 for and 320 against.

Types to Elect Officers. WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary-Treasurer Hays, of the International Typographical Union, has sent out a list of nominees and nominators for the various positions to be filled at the next referendum election of the International Typographical Union.

There is a margin between the time performed by the loafer and the minimum task for a man, and in that margin lies a proper day's work...

Clerks May Get Pension. WASHINGTON, March 17.—A bill providing for the pensioning of civil service employees who are injured in line of service has been introduced by Congressman Howland, of Ohio.

Button Bosses in Straits. DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 17.—The Hawkeye Button Company at Muscatine is endeavoring to start a plant in this city, and is advertising for employees.

New Injunction Bill. WASHINGTON, March 17.—The period of introducing phony injunction bills has arrived. Congressman Moon, of Pennsylvania, has just introduced an alleged injunction limitation bill which represents the Taft idea.

Patentmakers' Referendum. WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Patentmakers' League of North America will hold its annual election of officers on March 2.

Corsetmakers' Strike. KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 17.—Over 700 employees in the Kalamazoo Corset Company have struck over the summary discharge of a number of employees, whom it is claimed, were dismissed because of activity in union affairs.

After Eight-Hour Day. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 17.—The federated shop trades on the Southern Railway and allied lines have concluded to make an effort to establish the eight-hour day upon the expiration of the present agreement on April 1.

Alabama Organizing. ANNISTON, Ala., March 17.—This city is progressing rapidly so far as organized labor is concerned. In the early part of this year the iron molders were organized, with a good membership, and the barbers have just formed a local union.

To Print Money Order Blanks. WASHINGTON, March 17.—It has been the custom of the government to award to outside printing firms contracts for certain classes of work. The public printer has contended that all government printing should be done in its own printing establishment.

Half Price. The only condition is that you send a dollar at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review.

ganizer at Cranbrook, B. C. It is stated that the movement in that city has lately received quite an impetus, several organizations having recently been formed, with the outlook splendid for the addition of several more.

Doctors Threaten Strike. LONDON, March 17.—The doctors who before the insurance act were passed were content to accept club patients at 2 shillings 6 pence per head, have now presented an ultimatum to the insurance commissioners.

British Wage Schedule. LONDON, March 17.—A Board of Trade report just issued contained statistics relative to wages on railways. It appears from the report that on railways, other than electric, employees are usually six-day workers.

To Erect Labor Temple. FRESNO, Cal., March 17.—Preliminary plans have been perfected for the erection of a labor temple in this city. The active spirits are stated to be the unanimity of opinion developed among the unions for the construction of a home for organized labor.

Cardroom Workers Win. BOLLINGTON, England, March 17.—After a strike of fourteen weeks of the cardroom operatives over a slight reduction in wages, a settlement has been effected whereby a substantial advance in the wages paid before the dispute has been secured.

Referendum on Tax Laws. WASHINGTON, March 17.—A referendum vote on all Kentucky tax laws passed in the next five years, with both initiative and referendum in such legislation thereafter, is provided for in the tax revision bill which recently passed the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature.

After Wage Sweaters. LONDON, March 17.—The Trade Boards Act has now been extended to the notoriously sweated industry, the box making trade. A minimum rate of 3 pence two hours per hour has been fixed, with a weekly wage of 13 shillings.

Dock Strike Settled. LONDON, March 17.—The Tilbury dock strike has been settled through the intervention of the Dockers' Union. The 5,000 men have all returned to work, employers agreeing in the future to recognize the organization.

Chain Makers Join A. F. of L. WASHINGTON, March 17.—Two local unions of chain makers of Columbus, Ohio, have affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Musicians to Build Temple. JOPLIN, Mo., March 17.—The Missouri Trades Unionist, published at Joplin, Mo., is authority for the statement that the Musicians' Union of that city has decided to erect a Musicians' Temple, to cost \$25,000.

Plumbers of North Worth, Tex., secured an advance of 50 cents per day this year and will have another 50 cents increase the two years following, this including every shop in the city.

Carpenters at Leominster, Mass., have reduced hours from ten to eight and increased wages from \$2 to \$3.25 per day.

Printers of Peoria, Ill., secured an increase of \$1 per week.

Cement workers have recently organized in Cincinnati, Detroit, Dallas and Worcester, Mass.

VAUGHAN FEARS FOR THE FAMILY

Claims Children Are the Private Property of Their Parents Only.

Father Vaughan, the Socialist killer, who has been in the public eye lately by his attacks on Socialism, performed again at St. Patrick's Cathedral last night. This time, however, there was not much of an audience, as it seems the members of the congregation have become somewhat tired.

The father opened with a eulogy of the Christian family and the Christian home. To attempt to interfere with these institutions was to meddle with the foundations and pillars of the State, he said.

In the Catholic Church consummated marriage was absolutely indissoluble. In that matter the Christian law was uncompromising, absolute, final, Vaughan said.

The preacher said he would not doubt be reminded of many failures in the married lives of Catholics. There were, he was free to admit, some shameful failures, but they were due to scorn of warning and neglect of Catholic principles and practice.

Father Vaughan urged parents to remember that over their children they were bound to retain and maintain parental rights. They must be prepared to repel any invasion or usurpation of those rights even by the State.

Again, take the Socialists' international textbook on the woman question. 'Woman has run through more than fifty editions in Germany alone. In it are passages such as this: 'The satisfaction of the sexual impulse is as much a private concern of each individual as the satisfaction of any other natural impulse; no one is accountable to anyone else, and no third person has a right to interfere.'

'This Socialist classic, full of passages such as I have cited, differs in every line from the gospel of Christ, as all the world may see. Once more, in a work written by the greatest man of the Socialist movement has yet claimed in England, and entitled, 'Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome,' we read that under a Socialist regime property in children would cease to exist, and every infant that came into the world would be born into full citizenship and would enjoy all its advantages, whatever the conduct of its parents may be.'

'Thus a new development of the family would take place on the basis of predetermined, lifelong, business arrangements to be formally and nominally held to, irrespective of circumstances, but on mental inclination and affection, an association terminable at will of either party. This teaching requires no comment from me. Lastly, we are told in 'Socialism—Positive and Negative,' that 'Socialist parties do not attack religion, the family and the State,' but the brilliant author makes a point of reminding us that 'Socialist philosophy proves conclusively that the legislation of the positive political and economic ideals of Socialism involves the strobey of religion, the metamorphosis of the family, and the suicide of the State, as

we understand it.' This quotation speaks for itself. The preacher then continued: 'My implacable quarrel with Socialism is this—that in its recognized classics, in its propaganda, in its press and in its unguarded utterances, it propounds and proclaims a gospel about wedded and family life altogether subversive of the teaching of Christianity.'

'Socialism is founded on a philosophy of life which makes the indissolubility of marriage ridiculous, which makes race suicide rational, and makes children the property of the State.'

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ALIEN INSANE ON INCREASE IN STATE

Lunacy Commission Recommends More Restrictive Immigration Legislation.

ALBANY, March 17.—A report sent to Governor Dix by the State Commission in Lunacy, regarding the inmates of alien birth in the New York State hospitals for the insane, suggests the "desirability of amending or strengthening the Immigration Laws in regard to diminishing if possible this constantly increasing burden."

After advocating the advisability of an executive investigation into the question, the report continues, in part: "A census conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor showed that on December 31, 1903 (the latest available report), there were 11,611 foreign born patients in the New York State hospitals for the insane, 4,025 patients of foreign parentage and 874 of mixed parentage, only 55.4 per cent of the patients in the public and private institutions of the State at that time being of native parentage."

The statistics prepared by this commission show that of the total first admissions to the New York State hospitals for the year ended September 30, 1909, 46.3; for the year ended September 30, 1910, 46.2; and for the year ended September 30, 1911, 47.7 per cent were of foreign birth. Thus in the past year there has been an increase of 1.5 per cent.

The port of New York is one of the principal ports of entry of the United States and receives at least eight-tenths of all the immigrants coming to this country. About 24 per cent of the total become residents of the State of New York.

The report, after giving the history of appropriate legislation since 1903, and the establishment of the Board of Alienists and its work, continues in part: "As a result of the activities of this board, during the seven years ended September 30, 1911, it investigated 6,910 cases of alien and nonresident insane and of this number 3,718 were removed from the State."

"Until 1905, the law permitted the deportation within two years after landing of those who became public charges because of insanity arising from causes existing prior to landing, and within three years of those who had landed in violation of law. In 1907, the period in which deportations could be made in either of these classes was extended to three years, and a corresponding increase in the number of deportations resulted. Since 1905, 1,448 aliens have been deported under federal warrant from the New York State hospital for the insane. As a result of the activities of the Board of Alienists, the number deported from the New York State hospitals in 1910 constituted about 66 per cent of all aliens deported from public institutions for the insane in the United States."

"It is estimated that there are about 8,000 insane aliens in the New York State hospitals at the present time. One hundred and seventy aliens and non-residents were removed in 1905; 192 in 1906; 222 in 1907; 469 in 1908; 575 in 1909; 864 in 1910, and 1,126 in 1911, making a grand total of 3,718. Says the report, representing an approximate saving on maintenance of practically \$685,490 during the years 1905-1911. Including the cost of construction, the saving is approximately estimated at \$2,251,390. This saving has been effected at a total cost of \$211,500, this amount representing the total expenditures of the Board of Alienists during that time."

The arrangements for the erection of an institution at Yorktown and additions to the Utica and Long Island State hospitals, as well as recommendations for more stringent immigration legislation takes up the rest of the report.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

George Oberdorfer. 2303 EIGHTH AVENUE. Near 128th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

HENRY FRAHME. Trussmaker. 1499 THIRD AVENUE. Det. 86th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspenders, Surgical Linen. All made guaranteed.

TONG WAR CLAIMS. ANOTHER VICTIM. Chinaman Resists Arrest and Nearly Bites Off Officer's Thumb.

An unidentified Chinaman was shot yesterday afternoon just before 6 o'clock in the second floor hallway of 22 Pell street, which is a stronghold of the Four Brothers Tong and stands next door to the Chinese Delmonico's, where the Four Brothers were at the same time holding their New Year's dinner. The injured man, with three bullet wounds in his right breast, was taken to St. Gregory's Hospital, where he died shortly afterward. Until his identity is disclosed, the character of the shooting cannot be definitely determined. An envelope on the body of the dead man bore the name of Hang Lum Chung, 4 Doyers street, which would seem to associate him with the Four Brothers. But they deny any knowledge of him at that address, and as all the prisoners taken by the police belong to that tong, it seems more likely that he was a spy from the Ong Leong, sent to cover the dinner. Detectives Nelson, Foley and Mangin, of the Central Office, were standing at the corner of Pell and Doyers streets at 5:50 o'clock, when they heard three shots fired on an upper floor of 22 Pell street, close at hand. They arrived in time to gather in three Chinamen who were implicated in the affair. With three more, who are being held as material witnesses, they were taken to the Elizabeth street station with the assistance of Officers Lavery, Keller, Andelmann and Killbride, who were also promptly on the scene. Two of the prisoners gave the officers some trouble and Detective Foley was badly bitten on the thumb. The Chinamen who are suspected of being implicated in the crime are Tum Poon, 27 years old, a cook, of 480 Sixth avenue; Quam Hal, 34, without occupation, of 104 1/2 Pell street; and Chu Ju, 47, a dandyman, of Laurel Hill, L. I., who had come into town for the Chinese holiday.

UNION LABELS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

UNION MADE BEER. Always insist on seeing the label.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is a guarantee that the beer is made under strictly union conditions.

MEXICO'S TRADE FALLS OFF BADLY

Figures Show Reasons for United States Anxiety to Intervene.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—One of the reasons why the United States is so anxious to intervene in Mexico is that trade has been upped. American manufacturers and wholesalers are not disposing of as much goods as they should like and consequently they have been urging the United States Government on to interfere in Mexico's affairs.

Exports to Mexico during the last year show a fall of about 20 per cent when compared with the immediate preceding year, while imports show only a slight decline but less than that of exports. The total value of exports to Mexico during the 12 months ending with January, 1912, the latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show \$52,271,987, against \$64,671,659 in the corresponding months of the immediately preceding year, a decline of about \$12,000,000, or an average falling off of a little more than \$1,000,000 a month during this period. Imports from Mexico during the same period amounted to \$59,327,516, against \$59,981,390 during the corresponding period of the preceding year, being less than \$1,000,000 decrease.

This falling off of \$12,000,000 in the exports to Mexico in the 12 months ending with January, 1912, becomes even more apparent when contrasted with a similar decline in other parts of the world. Exports to South America, for example, show an increase of 25 per cent in the 7 months ending with January, 1912, when compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year; those to Cuba and the other West Indies, a slight increase; while to Mexico, the exports during the 7 months ending with January, 1912, decreased nearly 25 per cent, and during the year, as indicated above, about 20 per cent. In every month since April, 1911, the value of merchandise exported to Mexico has been less than that of the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The sudden attack upon him caused great excitement among the workmen, scores of whom saw him knocked down. His assailant, who said he was Antoni Vasselaras, declared that fifteen years ago Botassi had caused him to lose his employment, and that he struck him in revenge for this. Botassi says that he never laid eyes on Vasselaras before in his life.

"When I was a sailor fifteen years ago," Vasselaras said at the police station, "I was employed on a yacht owned by William S. Cleveland. Botassi had me discharged then, and it was a long time before I found work again. That is what made me strike him."

BLOOMFIELD A HUNDRED. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 17.—This old New Jersey town, once a part of Newark, but incorporated as a township by the Legislature, will be 100 years old Saturday next, and the anniversary will be observed with special exercises in the old First Presbyterian Church. Former Governor J. Franklin Fort will speak on "Bloomfield, Past and Present."

PAINTINGS OF WEST ON VIEW. An exhibition of paintings made in the canons, deserts and cliff dwellings in the Mohi and Navajo country by F. Melville Du Mond is now open in the west assembly room of the American Museum of Natural History. The artist contributes thirty-four pictures, including "Cliff Village Ruins," "Enchanted Mesa," "New Mexico," "Old Mission, Laguna, New Mexico," and "On the Trail Up the Wapiti," Arizona. The exhibit will continue until March 23.

\$20,000 PRIZES FOR FLIGHT. BERLIN, March 17.—Prizes aggregating \$20,000 have been offered for an aeroplane flight, with passengers, from Berlin to Vienna. The contest will be held June 9 to 20.

LODI DOESN'T LIKE PURITAN SUNDAY

Strict Enforcement of Blue Laws in Jersey Town Causes Dissatisfaction.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 17.—"Some people in this town wanted everything closed on Sunday; they wanted what is commonly known as a 'Blue Law' Sunday, and the Borough Council gave it to them," said Mayor John J. Geoghegan, of Lodi, this noon.

Lodi's police force of Chief Thomas Davis and five men were at headquarters at sunrise this morning to put into effect the resolution passed by the Borough Council on last Tuesday, which briefly ordered the suspension of all business.

The real purpose of the early presence of the police was to catch Councilman Edward H. Myers, a local newsdealer, who was one of the four Councilmen to vote for the "Blue Law" resolution.

Mayor Geoghegan and Chief Davis had said they would "get" Councilman Myers if he dared deliver his New York newspapers on Sunday morning, and Councilman Myers defied them to arrest him.

Councilman Myers was taken before Recorder Andrew D. Kerr, who is also Borough Clerk, and father-in-law of Councilman Myers, and he promptly released the accused newsdealer, at the same time telling the policemen that the old Jersey Blue Law was amended in 1893, so as to permit newsdealers to deliver their papers on Sunday morning.

An hour later Councilman Myers was again arrested, this time by Chief Davis, and again Recorder Kerr dismissed him, with the order that the Councilman appear in the Recorder's office at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Vincenzo Carmanza, a barber; Michel Azzolinio, a barber and real estate dealer, and Carman Stomatio, a fruit dealer, were arrested for doing business. Recorder Kerr released the accused men upon their own recognizance and told them to appear in the morning for a hearing.

The two drug stores sold only prescriptions during the day. Lodi has a population of 5,000 and foreign nationalities predominate, the largest majority being Italian. They favor a liberal Sunday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Men and Religion

The churches are not perfect, but their faces are turned that way.

If you are better than they, why not help lift them up?

If you are not better, perhaps they can help you.

Let us get together for man's good and God's glory.

If you want to know more about the Men and Religion Forward Movement, ask the editor or the nearest clergyman.



HOUSTON WALLS GIANT REGULARS

HOUSTON, Tex., March 17.—The Giant regulars lost to the Houston team here this afternoon by a score of 5 to 2. Not only did the same two men play in an inglorious defeat, but McGraw's men made but three hits off Pitcher Foster, who worked the whole nine innings for the local club.

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HOUCK KNOCKS OUT LORE IN 9TH ROUND

Tommy Houck, the Philadelphia lightweight, knocked out Johnny Lore, of the West Side, in the ninth round of the scheduled ten round main bout at the Long Acre Athletic Club Saturday night.

Houck forced the fighting from the start and landed a number of effective jobs to the jaw. Lore gave a wonderful exhibition of gameness by taking an unusual amount of punishment, but his blows were ineffective, although he managed to land a few good punches to the stomach, especially in the fourth round.

In the preliminaries were seen Young Hays, who won from Young Maxwell, and Jimmy Brown, who stopped Kid Joseph in the first round.

The promoters of the United States Baseball League, who may have a partially equipped or eight club circuit by this evening, spent yesterday at the Hotel Imperial discussing the situation. While waiting for the final word from Charlie White, who will let them know this afternoon whether New York can be included in the circuit, the promoters are building many castles in the air.

When all is said and done, however, it must be admitted that he held the Giants helpless when his meant runs, and that he struck out three batters as Doyle, Snodgrass, Merkle and Fletcher. The Chief got a two bagger and Doyle and Murray made singles. This was the best New York could do.

Houston on the other hand batted well. They made ten hits and two runs. They also fielded finally. Much of Foster's success today was due to the support given him by his team mates. Crandall pitched the first five innings for the Giants and used mainly a straight ball with the result that the locals hit him safely seven times. The score by innings:

R. H. E. New York... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 - 3 2 3 Houston... 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 X - 5 10 1 Batteries—Amea, Wiltse, Crandall and Meyers; Foster and Reynolds.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"The Ethics of Medical Advertising" will be discussed by William I. Sackheim, Louis A. Baum, Emil Meyers and others this evening, at 8:15, at the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third Avenue.

A joint debate between teams representing St. Francis Xavier's College, this city, and Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., will be held tomorrow evening.

An exhibition of paintings by Richard Lonsdale Brown is now on view at the gallery of Ovington Brothers Company, 314 Fifth Avenue.

At the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, on Thursday night.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

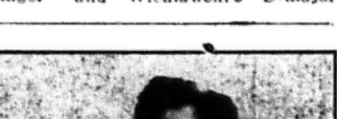
MUSIC

PREVENTED BY HIS CONTRACT FROM SINGING FOR CHARITY, SIROTA BASKS IN THE GLOW OF THE FOOTLIGHTS FOR A HIPPODROME CONCERT AUDIENCE, WHICH HEARS FAVORITES OF LOCAL MUSICAL STAGE ESSAY OPERATIC PROGRAM.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

To hear Sirota, the Hebrew cantor, singing in company with a group of favorite artists of the local concert stage, a good-sized audience gathered in the Hippodrome last night, only to be disappointed in the matter of hearing their idol, the tenor from Warsaw.

The concert was given for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum and the attending music lovers were compensated by hearing the quartet from Verdi's "Rigoletto" sung in the grand operatic style of old by Mmes. Namara-Toye and Rosa Oltzka and Henri La Bonte and Alexander Heinemann and the duet, "Sull'aria" from "Le Nozze di Figaro" of Mozart rendered by the soprano and contralto named, also by hearing Mme. Namara-Toye sing the Gounod "Ave Maria" with violin obligato by Albert Spalding, who, alone, gave Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen," the Wilhelm arrangement of the Preislied from "Die Meistersinger" and Wieniawski's D-major



MME. ROSA OLTZKA.

Contralto, who sang in operatic concert at Hippodrome for the Hebrew Infant Asylum last night.

Polonaise. The Russian Symphony Orchestra, led by Modest Altschuler, provided a miscellaneous program and assisted in most of the solo offerings. Herbert Sachs-Hirsch, a pianist, made his debut, playing with the orchestra the G-minor concerto (opus 22) of Saint-Saens. He put forward a particularly artistic performance in the allegro scherzando of the work.

What a rarity it is to hear the much abused "Largo" of Handel prescribed by an artist in the original setting of its composer! Among M. Heinemann's numbers last night was the recitativo and aria, "Omnia mea," from Handel's "Xerxes," and so successful, by reason of its unornamented and "unimproved" phrasing, was his delivery of the famous old melody, to pianoforte accompaniment by Andre Benoit, that it seemed a very stranger. He sang also Schubert's "Der Erlkoenig," an old German folk-song, "Hans und Gretchen," and Robert Franz's "Im Herbst."

IRISH MUSIC HOLDS PLACE OF HONOR IN TWO SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND IS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED, ALTHOUGH COMPANIONED WITH SUCH FAVORITES OF MASTER COMPOSITION AS TCHAIKOWSKY "PATHEIC" SYMPHONY AND "DIE MEISTERSINGER" EXCERPTS.

Irish music held a place of honor in two symphony concerts yesterday afternoon, and although companioned with such masterpieces of orchestral and operatic writing as Tchaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony and excerpts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the echoes of a land and a people cherishing music as their most eloquent medium of racial and national sentiment, found quick and warm response in the hearts of two audiences of the polyglot makeup characteristic of New York gatherings.

Charles Villiers Stanford's "Irish" symphony was given an exposition of artistic breadth and dignity by Walter Damrosch, leading the Symphony Society of New York, in the Century Theater. A group of such world favorites of Irish art as Tom Moore's "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," and "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "Come Back to Erin" were sung by Miss Alice Nielsen in a group, following the enthusiastic reception accorded her delivery, as a regular number of the third People's Symphony Concerts program, in Carnegie Music Hall, of "Vivaldi's" from "La Toccata." There was no mistaking the spontaneity and the frankness of the applause that greeted these examples of Irish composition in the two big theaters.

Significance lay in the fact that they were placed in a peculiarly trying contrast with works which are not only the product of titanic masters, but which have stood the test of popularity with concert audiences for a score of years.

Delivered with unfeigned sympathy and sincerity and without the environment in which, unfortunately, they are usually heard in this country, the songs easily took rank with the Puccini aria, the Arditto waltz song, "Il Bacio," and a group of English ballads, all presented by Miss Nielsen in the course of her program. As for the Stanford masterpiece, it qualified by the simplicity and homogeneity of its de-

velopment of melodies beloved of the Emerald Isle and by the luster of its music.

A splendid working class audience quite filled Carnegie Hall for the People's Symphony concert, which had for its piece de resistance the Tchaikowsky "Pathetic." Excepting for a too repressive tendency manifested by Franx X. Arens, the director, in the first and second movements, the Russian epic was movably intoned, and the adagio expressed with dramatic intensity. The march from Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsalfar" stirred the pulses of all who heard it, while a "comedy overture" by Gilbert, given its initial hearing at the concert, proved excellent for the purpose of opening a program such as yesterday's, wherein the tragic note dominated.

In good voice, Miss Nielsen sang the Arcilli and Puccini aria to good effect and with delightfully clear enunciation. Although I looked for a more impassioned "Cosi!" at the conclusion of "Viva l'arte!" the orchestra accompanied here in these. Then she delivered with pianoforte touch the group, comprising James Rogers' "Love Has Wings," "Fleuse" of Chabrier, and Landon Ronald's "Down in the Forest." Even more sweetly did she sing the three Irish gems—but how one wished just a bit of a burr and a trace of brogue would creep into her phrasing of "Come Back to Erin." An evergreen harp was one of Miss Nielsen's floral offerings at the close of her performance.

In the Century Theater Concert, Maestro Damrosch divided his program between the "Irish" symphony and a group of favorite pieces from "Die Meistersinger," the orchestra giving the prelude to Acts I and II and the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, singing with musicality tone and expression the Monologues of Hans Sachs from the second and third acts.

Of course Stanford's symphony was the signal attraction of the program, and its exquisite beauties were finely exhibited in the reading accorded it; superlatives fall to do justice to the finished effect of the closing corda of the second movement—allegro molto—which from a tone was permitted, by an extraordinary decrescendo, to become an echo of literally ventriloquical lontananza. The gay old jig of Connemara figuring in this movement might have put everybody in a good nature, and the lilt and swing of the final allegro, with its reflection of folk songs dear to the heart of every Irishman, swept upon the oral vision as the rainwind upon the fevered brow after the heat of a summer's day.

"LOHENGRIN" AND "FAUST" AND NEW WOLF-FERRARI OPERA, "I GIOIELLI DELLA MADONNA," VOLPE SYMPHONY CONCERT, BRAHMS' FESTIVAL CONCERTS AND TWO RECITALS PROVIDE REDUCED SEAT PRICES FOR WAGE EARNERS' THEATER LEAGUES.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Wage Earners' Theater Leagues that reduced seat prices would apply for the following concert and opera performances:

Grand opera—Wagner's "Lohengrin" (at the opera's "Faust," Thursday and Friday evenings, March 21 and 22; Wolf-Ferrari's "I Gioielli della Madonna," Tuesday evening, March 19, Metropolitan Opera House; \$2.50 tickets costing \$1.10; \$1.50 tickets costing 60 cents.

Pianoforte recital by Gertrude Cohen, Belasco Theater, Tuesday evening, March 19, \$1.50, \$1 and 75-cent tickets for 75 cents, 50 cents and 25 cents, respectively.

Song recital by David Blapham, Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, March 22, tickets reduced to 50, 40, 30 and 20 cents.

PARIS HAILS NEW COMPOSER.

PARIS, March 17.—Fanelli, a comparatively unknown composer, received his reward today when his "Tableaux Symphoniques" was rendered by the Colonne Orchestra at the Chatelet Theater and achieved a great success. The symphony is characterized by curious Impressionist effects which would have been novel when it was written in 1873, but an analytical program was not needed to appreciate them today. The music portrays the excessive Egyptian heat, the slow, arduous toiling of slaves and the cries of vultures, and ends with the triumphant return of Pharaoh.

SECOND NEW YORK LECTURE.

Countess of Warwick

LECTURE SUBJECT: "THE NEW ERA IN THE OLD WORLD"

Hudson Theatre Tuesday, Mar. 19. 120 W. 44th St. at 8:30 P.M.

Popular prices. Tickets now on sale at Theatre Box Office.

Manrui, Lee Keadick, 100 Nassau St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THIS COURT, in and to the effect of the following: In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 20th day of February, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Saleroom, No. 3126 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises hereinafter described, to be sold and thereon described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1. ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Prospect Avenue, distant one hundred forty-eight and 65/100 feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Prospect Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Prospect Avenue fifty-two and 25/100 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Lot No. 43, as shown on a certain map entitled "Map of the Van Lape Property, 224 Ward No. 1, City," surveyed November 1st, 1904, by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and along the southerly line of said Lot No. 43, one hundred and twenty feet to the easterly side of Prospect Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Prospect Avenue 25.100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2. ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Prospect Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Prospect Avenue with the westerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence northerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence easterly parallel with Prospect Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Prospect Avenue 25.100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

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CLARA MORRIS IS 62.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 17.—Clara Morris, the footlight favorite of the generation ago, who has been blind and blind for three years, was 62 years old today. The real name of the aged actress is Mrs. Frederick Harriot. Her husband, who has been her constant companion during long period of illness, is himself in bed with heart trouble and a broken cold. The long strain caused his collapse.

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FIRES CAUSED BY PYROMANIACS

Quality Shown for State Provide for Mental Defectives.

Free in one apartment house on West 134th street inside of which was the record last week...

The committee on safety, together with several other organizations in the city and State, have been waging a consistent war against the pyromaniac...

DUEL FATAL TO TWO.

Oliver Swinton, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, and Walter Crosby, a porter, both of 218 East 14th street, were mortally shot yesterday in a revolver duel on the third floor of that tenement house.

CONFESSION CLEARS SISTER.

William Chapman, 17 years old, of 227 West 133d street, yesterday confessed to the police that he had stolen property which his sister had been accused of stealing and was held in 1150d hall for trial.

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 30 E. 84th St., Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST.

30 E. 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Ph. Lewin

Surgeon Dentist 320 Brook Ave. Cor. 14th St. Bronx.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

DR. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE

100 East Broadway, Tel. 5200 Orchard. 130 West 42d St., Tel. 1124 and 1126 St. 100 West Ave., bet. Broadway and Third St., Brooklyn.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

BROOKLYN. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician, 1200 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereoscopic views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

MANHATTAN.

Public School 161, 111th street, west of Lexington avenue: "Acroms the New England States," Edward P. Crowell, Stuyvesant High School, 15th street, west of First avenue: "Peer Gynt," Miss Florence Haubiel Pratt.

Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Hamlet," Algernon Tassin.

Public School 46, 154th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Fractures, Dislocations, Sprains and Suffocation," Daniel R. Lucas, M. D.

Public School 51, 523 West 44th street: "Everyday Life in Birma," Levi J. Denchfield, M. D.

Public School 59, 228 East 57th street: "In Troubadour Land," Prof. Charles U. Clark.

Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets: "Wagner and His Operas," Mrs. Enid M. S. La Mont.

Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "Coronation of George V in Westminster Abbey," George Newton Cowles.

Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Six Years on the Dark Continent, or Through the Jungles of Africa," Gabriel Reid Maquire.

Public School 163, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Current Electricity," Charles L. Harrington.

Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "Great Men and Women of China," William Elliott Griffin, L. H. D.

St. Columba's Hall, 243 West 25th street: "Songs and Stories of America's Pioneers and Tennessee Mountaineers," Miss Ertle K. Shipley.

St. Lukes Hall, 483 Hudson street: "George Eliot, the Moralist," Prof. Stockton Axson.

St. Peter's Hall, 26th street, west of Eighth avenue: "The Simplicity of Music," Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray.

BROOKLYN.

New York City Reformatory, Hart's Island: "Alaska and Her Wonderful Resources," Miss Emma R. Steiner.

Morris High School, 166th street and Boston road: "Kingsley and the Historical Novel," Charles F. Horne, Ph. D.

Public School 7, Kingsbridge avenue and 232d street, Kingsbridge: "Wonders and Acoustic Mysteries of the Voice," Emil Hofmann.

Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue and 148th street: "The Post Roads of the High Alps," Charles T. Hill.

BROOKLYN.

Commercial High School, Albany avenue: "Changing China," Frank Motley.

Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue: "Rousseau, The Return to Nature," Prof. Christian Gauss.

Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush avenue: "Japan Today," Hamilton Holt.

Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue and 5th street: "Songs of the British Isles," Randall Hargreaves.

Public School 6, Baltic street, near Smith: "Edinburgh," Charles H. Scholey.

Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue and Grove street: "Guatemala," Thomas Edward Potterton, D. D.

Public School 137, Saratoga avenue: "Rome the Imperial," William D. P. Biles.

Public School 155, Herkimer street: "Burns and Scotland," Charles H. Govan.

Public School 159, Pitkin avenue: "Mexico," Ulysses G. Warren.

Public School 164, Fourteenth avenue and 42d street: "Berlin and Military Life in Germany," Henry Zick, Ph. D.

Brooklyn Public Library, Bushwick and DeKalb avenues: "Holland, the Land That Man Made," William Reese Hart.

Brooklyn Public Library, Norman avenue: "The Conquest of the Oregon Country," Axel Hall Fish.

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Bedford avenue: "Chopin, the Devotee of the Piano (1809)," Miss Margaret Anderson.

Association Hall, 11 Bond street: "The Merchant of Venice," William H. Fleming.

QUEENS.

Richmond Hill High School, Stoughton avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.: "Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai, the Centers of the Revolution," Toyokichi Inayaga, Ph. D.

Public School 1, 9th street, Long Island City: "Water and Air," J. Loring Knobel, Ph. D.

Public School 11, Woodside avenue, Woodside, L. I.: "Algers and Algeria," Mrs. Jennie Pomeroy Haney.

Public School 22, Sanford avenue, Flushing, L. I.: "Morocco and Its People," Henry Collins Walsh.

Public School 34, Springfield road, Queens, L. I.: "The Dark Ages—476 to 1300 A. D.," Nelson P. Mead, Ph. D.

Public School 83, Catalpa avenue, Ridgewood Heights, L. I.: "The Government of Germany," A. Franklin Ross, Ph. D.

RICHMOND.

Public School 6, Rossville avenue, Rossville, S. I.: "Switzerland," W. Torrence Stuchell.

Great Kills Moravian Church, Hillside avenue, Great Kills, L. I.: "Ireland—The Influence of Its Songs on Its History," Frank T. Molony.

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THAT HATEFUL CLASS STRUGGLE AGAIN

According to reports received by the mine owners from their local officials, there is no general dissatisfaction among the body of the mine workers. On the contrary, they are enjoying general prosperity, their working days have increased 45 per cent within the last ten years, work has been steadier, they have received the benefits of the sliding scale and wages have largely increased. Everything is therefore lovely, but—

"Unless the operators change their present attitude and make concessions to the miners," declares President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, "a strike on April 1 will be inevitable." The mine owners have made no concessions; on the contrary, with cool and polite insolence, they have proposed that the miners remain in the position of "as you were." They have no grievance to redress, nothing to complain of. There is therefore nothing to arbitrate, nothing in dispute and nothing doing so far as they are concerned.

And the miners reply that after April 1 there will be "nothing doing" so far as they are concerned, and "there ye are," as Mr. Dooley might say.

In Great Britain some two weeks ago, and in Germany some days ago, the mine owners there took exactly the same attitude, and the miners in both countries have already done what the miners here intend doing on April 1. The irrepressible class struggle has manifested itself in its first stage as the unavoidable deadlock.

Taking the declaration of the mine owners at its face value, they evidently regard the situation as the result of some temporary insanity on the part of the miners for which no cause is attributed. If there is no inherent antagonism between capitalist and laborer, if there is no irrepressible class struggle, the situation can only be vaguely accounted for by assuming the existence of some recurrent form of lunacy, whose cause and periodicity are equally unknown.

In the three great capitalist countries of the world this phenomenon appears simultaneously. Workers by the hundred thousand in the same industry make the same demands from their employers, demands which, according to the latter, have no basis, no reason behind them.

Last summer in Great Britain an attempt was made to account for the numerous strikes by attributing them to the intense heat of the season. The workers had simply gone insane with the heat. Now, when the weather is cold, the same phenomenon appears on an immeasurably greater scale, and it is probable that some other "economist" will attribute its appearance to the reduced temperature.

But any theory, however puerile or fatuous, is infinitely preferable to a public recognition of a great class struggle inherent in capitalist society. Even though these strikes paralyze national industries completely and rise almost to the scope of social revolution, that recognition will not be made. Better far for the capitalist class and their apologists to appear as driving imbeciles than publicly make that deadly admission. Nor will it ever be admitted by them until it has been brought to a final and victorious conclusion by the workers, and there is no longer anything gained by denying it.

Still, the denial is weakening here and there. Though the attitude of the mine owners is a positive denial, we notice that Mr. Gompers is scornfully challenging Socialists to point out where he ever said in so many words that "the interests of capital and labor are identical," and insisting that the Civic Federation repudiates that view also, though neither will probably display any anxiety to correct the mine owners on this point, who, by insisting that there is nothing whatever to dispute about, affirm these identical interests completely. It is on their part, however, a weak and partial recognition of this tremendous social fact.

The theory of the class struggle, however, will never be publicly accepted by the ruling class until the actual struggle itself shakes their economic world to pieces about their ears and they cease to be the ruling class, in which case their recognition or non-recognition of it will be a matter of no importance anyhow.

THE OPENING DEMONSTRATION

St. Patrick's Day virtually opens the political campaign, and every politician who can get into the parade or appear at a banquet or get a chance to speak jumps at it. Saturday and yesterday there were two days of it, and the praise given the saint for his goodness and to the Irish for their loyalty rang throughout the land. There were bigger parades than ever before, and more banquets, more meetings, more enthusiasm, more glowing tributes to the intelligence, the culture and the courage of the Irish race. It was necessarily so, for this is Presidential year. Every vote is needed. Every politician is on the job.

It was delightful to run over the list of prominent guests and eloquent speakers. Some were Germans, some Italians, some Jews. In fact, every nationality, including the Irish, figured prominently. All nationalities love the Irish, when they vote right. All were out after the vote. Some of them were of the Republican party, some of the Democratic. But differences like that are dropped when praise is being handed out. There was no direct mention of politics. But practically all the "prominent" persons were politicians who work at their trade all the time. In these two days they worked especially hard, for the occasion was important, and the battle is to be a big one.

The line-up this year is going to be an especially spectacular one. In the Republican camp are seemingly dissensions, with Theodore Roosevelt as the leading insurgent. If any one could reduce insurgency to an absurdity he can. But he is certain to insure only to the point where he finds it will not pay him, for when it comes to action, no man has been more regular than he. Root, Platt, Quay, all the old guard of the interests, all the "solid" men of Big Business, all the reactionary elements in industry and in politics have been good to him, and he has been good to them. For an unblemished patriot he has been backed and has backed more acrimoniously probably than any other practical man who ever lived.

His part in the affairs consisted only of a letter, in which he announced that the Irish are all right. Taft thinks so, too, and Gaynor is willing to admit it. On this point, opinions were unanimous. So it may be considered settled.

From the Democratic side there came an unusual amount of slush. The Democrats have enormous hopes, but they seem somewhat shy of men and issues. What they lack in this respect they make up in possible candidates, and every possible candidate for every possible office, from the Presidency down to the pettiest municipal office, was in evidence, praising the Irish and trusting that he would not be forgotten when voting time comes around.

The Irish have been among the world's hard workers. Note, though, that not one speaker had a word to say on the lost Irish railroad strike, and the deplorable, widespread poverty in Ireland, concerning the hundreds of Irish who have been heroically fighting in Lawrence-Kelley and Reilly and Shea, among them—of the thousands and thousands of Irish now out in the British coal fields, and the other thousands who may soon be out in our own anthracite fields. Not a word, not a whisper or a syllable was there on this subject. That would have been politics. Further, it might not be good judgment to bring a labor problem before tens of thousands of Irishmen, because, most of them being workmen, there might have been aroused in their minds some dim suspicion of the fact that the politicians, as servants of the master class, were taking the opportunity to render still easier the exploitation not only of the Irish workmen but the workers of all other nationalities.

Labor's Share in Its Product

ROBERT RIVES LAMONTE, IN WATERBURY, CONN., REPUBLICAN

To the Editor of the Republican:
Sir—My attention has just been called to the editorials in your papers of January 27 and February 19 on "Socialist Fallacies." In the latter you say that "on the next day (after my lecture) the Republican challenged Mr. LaMonte," etc. Now, Mr. Editor, in all fairness, is a challenge a challenge when it is not brought to the notice of the person supposed to be challenged. As a matter of fact, I never knew of this "challenge" until this morning. Moreover, you did not make it "the next day" for I spoke in Waterbury on the 25th, and your challenge did not appear until your issue of the 27th. Had it appeared "the next day" I would have seen it and answered it at once, for I bought your paper on the morning of the 25th and read with pleasure your unusually fair report of my lecture.

The statement in my lecture to which you take exception was that the census of 1909 showed that the workers who worked in modern factories with modern machinery produced in round numbers a value of \$10 a day and received a wage of (again in round numbers) \$2 a day per worker. This statement was based on Tables 1 and 2 in Census Bulletin No. 150, the second edition of which appeared in September, 1902. According to this bulletin the average wage in mechanical industries was \$4.57 per year, and the annual product per worker was \$2,471.

Does this bear out my statement that the ratio of wages to product is roughly 1 to 5? Let us see. Bear in mind that the census gives us the value of the product at the factory door, while the wage earner makes all his purchases at the very highest retail prices, so that if we are to compare what the worker gets with what he produces we must begin by estimating the value of the product on the same market on which the worker has to spend his pay, in other words, on the retail market. It is impossible to do this with absolute accuracy, as prices are constantly fluctuating in the same place, and vary greatly from place to place, and vary also with the size of the transaction. But there are always at least two profits between the factory door and the ultimate consumer. Statisticians estimate the excess of the retail price over the factory price variously all the way from 40 to 75 per cent of the latter, and as the worker always buys in small quantities at the highest prices, seldom being able to pay cash, it is probable that the latter figure is nearer right than the former. But we need not be perfectly fair and not over-state my case I have always used the figure of 42 per cent in calculating the retail value of the worker's product. In this way the product per worker of \$2,471 must have added to it 42 per cent, or \$1,037.82. It thus becomes \$3,508.82 at the lowest retail prices.

But there are deductions to be made from this, for we want our figures to show nothing but the value added by the worker during the process of manufacture. Fortunately the census enables us to make this deduction, for it gives us separately for 1909 the value of the product and the cost of all the materials used in making it. The total manufactured product in that year was \$18,064,400,143, while the materials used cost \$7,345,415,631, or 55 per cent of the value produced. Hence we must deduct from our \$3,508.82 55 per cent of the factory value of the product per worker. This 55 per cent of \$2,471 is \$1,358.75. Deduct that and we have the value per annum actually added by the worker during the process of manufacture, which is \$2,150.06. Now the annual wage of \$4.57, is just 21 1/2 per cent of that, so you see my ratio of one to five proves to be mathematically correct.

If you wish to reduce this to days so as to compare it more readily with the figures given in my lecture, you must remember that the workers actually employed do not work every day in the year. In fact, in the rubber industry in this State they count themselves fortunate when they make 200 days a year. But suppose they work every workday. Deducting the fifty-two Sundays and the nine legal holidays that leaves us 304 days. On that basis (which never occurs in actuality) the product would be \$7 per day and the wage \$1.47. We still have our ratio of 5 to 1. But if we assume in accordance with the facts of the case that the worker is laid off eighty-five days out of the year, he will have just 219 work days left, and the product per day will be \$9.70 (in round numbers \$10), and the daily wage \$1.99 (in round numbers \$2.). Our ratio of 5 to 1 still sticks with us.

If you wish to cavil, you may say I have omitted an item of about a million dollars miscellaneous expenses. Quite true; I have, but it is much more than offset by the fact that I used such a low percentage in figuring the retail price of the product, as well as by the further fact that I figured right in with my wage account the princely salaries of our trust needlers. I believe the American worker's share of the product of his toil does not in fact exceed 17 per cent, but it would not vitiate the Socialist argument should it prove to be 33-1/3 per cent.

These figures simply prove that the working class as a whole retain only approximately 20 per cent of the fruits of their toil. They do not prove, nor do they purport to prove, that every or any employer makes 50 per cent clear profits. The immediate employer of any group of workers is but the receiving agent for a larger or smaller group of the privileged class. He is under the unpleasant necessity of dividing up with several other beneficiaries the booty he extorts from the long-suffering toilers. A share goes to the landlord, as rent. This share is not reduced to zero, the capitalist owns his own plant and factory site. In this case part of his profit is rent just as truly, though he retains it himself, as though he paid it to another. A share goes as interest to the banker who discounts his commercial paper. A share not infrequently goes to the Republican or Democratic boss to secure favorable legislation or franchises, or to defeat hostile legislation introduced to force just payments. A share, and to relate too often goes to the local newspapers for "advertising," which is the much-raked toll in many cases an

euphemism for blackmail. A very large share goes to the distributing merchants in the form of wholesale profits, jobbers' profits and retail profits. It will be remembered that we allowed 42 per cent of the factory price for these distributors' profits in our calculations. But in spite of all these deductions the highly organized industries with the best machinery and the most economical methods of production do make enormous profits. The figures of the profits of the Woolen Trust have been printed so often since the beginning of the rebellion of the Lawrence textile slaves there is no need to restate them here. But it may be of interest to give the figures for the tobacco business in 1909 taken from advance sheets of the 1910 census. Salaries in 1909, \$16,779,000; wages in 1909, \$69,555,600; value added by manufacturing in 1909, less cost of raw material \$239,509,000; net profit after deducting wages and salaries, \$122,275,000.

From 1904 to 1909 wages only increased 11 per cent, while the value added by manufacturing went up 17 per cent. That is not a bad showing from the employer's point of view, and much higher profits have been shown in numerous cases in the recent investigation by the Stanley Congressional Investigating Committee. But such enormous profits are exceptional, and can only be made in the case of a monopoly or something approaching monopoly, or temporarily by a plant which has machinery far in advance of its competitors. This not infrequently happens where the new machinery is protected by a patent. But the average employer with small capital has difficulty in keeping his plant in good repair without attempting to put in machinery in advance of his competitors. He is more frequently forced to grant the demands of the labor unions than are his larger and stronger competitors. He has to meet the prices of the trust and the more modern plants, though his costs of production are considerably higher. As a consequence of all these things he not only does not make 50 per cent profit, but he is lucky if he's able to make profit enough to continue business. As a matter of fact, business men of this class keep our bankruptcy courts busy. In 1909, 12,924 of them failed in business, while in 1905, the year after the so-called "rich men's panic," the figure rose to 15,690, and unless all signs fail the figure for 1912 will be still higher.

The Contest in Germany

By KARL KAUTSKY.

[I give below some of the noteworthy things said by Kautsky in a letter written by him in Berlin to Die Neue Zeit on January 13 last, the day after the German election.—Herbert E. Kinney.]

From all indications, the vote cast on January 12 was extraordinarily large. This is the element in which our agitation thrives, although in the beginning we may suffer through the accession of voters politically inexperienced. Our opponents' policy, which arouses the sleeping lion of the people that he may turn upon us, is short-sighted in the highest degree. The awakened lion can inflict no serious wounds upon us and soon turns upon those who have sent him forth, recognizing that they are the oppressors.

All attempts to injure us by an appeal to elements hitherto politically inactive, whether in the form of compulsory voting or of woman suffrage, by a clamor for war or an organized campaign of falsehood—all their attempts have at the last resulted in our favor and have increased the number of our adherents.

These are bound to increase, for the facts speak too clearly in our behalf. The facts must of necessity bring to us the masses of the workers when once they begin to give heed.

All is by no means lost to the Liberal party. With that party lies the decision whether or not the blue-black bloc shall in the coming Reichstag receive the majority. The choice ought not to be very difficult. The Liberals have simply to decide whether they shall commit political suicide or shall continue their existence as an earnest, independent political power.

A useful profit bringing bloc between Conservatives and Center is only possible because in reality these parties represent the same things. All differences between them vanish in face of the permanently agrarian, economically reactionary, interests which both parties alike have at heart and which both parties see exposed to ever greater danger. The like interest as well as the like danger, in the present, puts an end to the antagonisms of the past and unites the black and the blue as companions. They are flesh of the same flesh; they serve the same tendencies; they belong in the same category; their bloc is an entirely natural phenomenon. The destruction of this bloc, the separation of Conservatives from Center, is by no means our duty. Quite the contrary. The more closely these forces are united the better. And the more united will it be for us to free the workers who still adhere to the Center from this unnatural union. So much the more easy will be our task in converting the blue-black bloc into a minority.

But to demand of us that in our fight against this bloc we shall enter into a like alliance with the Liberals would be to ask us to cease being Social Democrats. For combination in a bloc can only help parties who are intimately related and who have been separated merely by misunderstandings or traditions or similar trivialities.

Were the Liberals capable of learning, the result of the election of January 12 would of necessity teach them how great is the force of the theory and tactics directing the political action of the Social Democracy. Were such a lesson needed, this election would confirm us most emphatically in the conviction that we are on the right road to power, that every other road is a wrong road. Our victory crowned tactics, our victory crowned theories have been crowned with a new victory. Our successes give us the assurance that we are moving onward to new triumphs.

When the Future Becomes the Present
By PAUL ELDRIDGE.

In the depth of my heart one day was unfolded a wonderful dream: I was sitting and watching in silence the flow of a crystalline stream which mirrored a nation of men whose truth lay yet seeded in thought.

The walls of this marvelous world of joy and of freedom were wrought. Within grew gardens unnumbered, that perfumed each corner of life. The faces of men were happy, their hearts were unburdened with strife. I wondered and asked one what name this land in the stream did bear. Where men could be happy and cheerful, and things could be fashioned so fair.

"This is the land of the future, the hope and the yearning of man." "Who is the king of this nation? What architects drafted the plan?" "Each man is a king in this country, and love is the builder of things." So each soul is burdened with music and each heart its happiness sings. "Where are the poor, the humble, the haters for shelter and bread?" "God has given the earth, and each from her bosom is fed. The bosom of kindest of mothers, whence sweetest of things we call. Nor battles nor wars are needed, each table is abundant and full."

"Where are your factories, where toil and labor the men of the land?" "In the gardens, 'mid sweetest of flowers, unwearied, worketh the hand." "And woman, the weak, where abides she, what duties awaiteth she here?" "Not the weak, but the strong, our mother, our love, our comfort and cheer."

"O God, shall the land of the future the land of the present be?" "It shall, it shall," answered a voice in the deepest of me.

The Clerical Aspect

By ARTHUR QUINLAN.

Reading every day in the papers for the past four weeks the horrible and shameful work of the Lawrence city authorities, the outrageous and cowardly conduct of the Massachusetts State militia toward the striking mill hands of Lawrence made me most indignant. What pained me most of all was the cringing attitude of the clergy of all denominations.

Usually, when my blood is at the boiling point, I go to my Cousin Patrick and unload my indignation on his capacious head. This time I received no sympathy from him. He taunted me with the number of brutal policemen who bear Irish names, thereby knocking all my patriotic and sentimental feelings cold and making me almost hate the race I spring from. For it is only a generation ago the Irish people were themselves being abused and abused by English constabularies. I further remarked to my unfeeling cousin that maybe the Roman Catholic priests would yet take a hand in the strike and assist the struggling workers. Again my cold blooded Socialist relative sneered: "Look at your priests," said he; "look at Father O'Reilly; look at Minister Carter throwing the sanctity of their sacred robes around the bloody deeds of the mill barons, who in the morning spoke of the Sermon on the Mount, the Passion and Calvary, and in the evening, with the same anointed breath, defend the oppressors of women and children. Don't talk to me of your clergymen." As Patrick is a case of hardened Socialist, I took a charitable and Christian view of what he said and then quietly made up my mind to write to Father O'Reilly and remind him of the splendid work done in the Land League days by the priests of Ireland for the oppressed peasantry of the Green Isle.

I wrote to Father O'Reilly and the enclosed is a copy of the reply he sent me: "St. Mary's Church, Lawrence. "Dear Sir—Your letter received, and I answer it for two reasons. I believe that there may be yet something good in you and you have gone off half-cocked. But an admirer of all these good men (Fathers Walsh, Murphy, Doyle, Roche and Clancy, A. Q.) you mentioned, and a Catholic who is so sensitive about the honor of his clergy ought at least to

have sufficient common sense not to know at once in an opinion on what he knows nothing about. "The priest that you say has disgraced the priesthood is on the spot, known to business, and is beloved by his people. He stands he has taken this time on every other occasion. They always just where to find him on any question affecting his church or his people. Was a gang of blackguards and ruffians, convicted murderers and immoral wretches and women, invade a town and a revolution among a lot of people excited, sits them up with fiery speeches, honest citizens generally take the law and order and try to sustain established authority.

"Your name suggests that you are Irish. You respect for the clergy is more therefore say to you that it comes an Irish Catholic to be no more to criticize a priest. When you or member of your class can present any evidence of what you have done to the poor or your loyalty to the interest of labor, you may call on me again. At present I will simply repeat what you have hurt you. "In Lawrence there is no strike. It is not a question of wages. It has passed that stage. It is now war, revolution, chaos. I am with my people. "JAMES T. O'REILLY."

Though given a Jesuit training, I have long since abandoned mental reservation and the subtleties of theological disputation. Religion I have always revered and appreciated, but ecclesiastical theologies sweeping assertions and denunciations never cared for. I know that day has passed forever. One can only pity men and in true Christian charity wish to write to Father O'Reilly that one of the "sinners crying to heaven for vengeance," according to Dr. Butler's scheme, is "oppression of the poor and trafficking laborers of their wages." As calling men "convicted murderers" cannot take that statement seriously in view of the extreme vigilance of Mr. Sullivan and the legal lights of Lawrence I can only once more recall the Catholic command regarding Dr. Butler "spread an injurious report of your neighbor whether the report be true or false."

My cousin Patrick, when shown the letter of Father O'Reilly, said: "What the hell the Inquisition is ended, and this to the Call, they'll use it." This I have done and I make no apology for it.

Political Activity

By CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

Politics is built upon a philosophy; politics, strange as it may seem, is an activity, and it seems to be a misfortune that both philosophy and activity are matters of exertion, and most people believe that exertion is wholly a matter of muscle. Laziness usually explains why political exertion is so easy to postpone until after the show and activity has to wait until the morning after.

Politics is the activities of a group of citizens seeking power to name the laws in their own interests. The working class never went into politics—they just voted. Of course, it is a question of "interests"; any group, every group, if you please, wants to make the laws in their own interests; even the Steel Trust will admit that.

Mr. Morrill did not have much trouble convincing the Steel Trust that they needed a protective tariff for the protection of "infant industry." But for them to know what they needed was only the tortures of anxiety. Don't everybody know that they lost no time in organizing the steel interests for political activity? Don't everybody know that this group sought the power to make the laws, and they won?

And who can blame them? Didn't they have "interests"? Wasn't it natural for them to protect their "interests"? Wasn't it intelligent for them to become politically active? Wasn't it absolutely practical for them to have their groups control lawmaking instead of trusting "good men"? Did not the people vote for "protective tariff" candidates? Was the Steel Trust at fault because they saw to it that the law gave what the people voted for?

If the steel magnates had not become politically active—and here is where any and all groups must gain the power—who else would have got political "them"? Even business men fight for a chance to pick the bones of their prey.

Activity—that what I am talking about—intelligent activity, unrelenting activity, organized activity; sacrificing today in order to be a double-gainer tomorrow. That's why the corporation literally sowed money around the seat of politics, not because they were generous, no, not that, they were meeting the conditions necessary to gain control of the law. Were they defeated? They were not.

This corporation group had their organizations scattered all over the country. Everywhere their gangs sat around committee tables with a dim light overhead and cold bottles underneath, in the dead of the night, and there they were politically active planning and directing and paying the bills.

Who coughed up the "dough" to finance the Saturday Evening Post and the Pittsburgh Times and a thousand others of "the master's voice"? And they didn't expect dividends on newspaper stock either; they considered their papers were on "a paying basis" the moment they saw returns coming in the way of political power. Did they win? They did.

They didn't say, "It will come in spite of fate." No, they knew it would never come; they knew they would have to organize and go out and make it come. They didn't say, "It is inevitable; they didn't say, 'Just give it time.' Oh, no, time does not harvest; it takes a lot of sweat and expense to harvest crops. Did the corporation discover the secret? Yes.

In a war between two antagonistic groups, between two hostile classes, such as the capitalist class and the common people, where a victory for one of these classes means the defeat of the other class, victories do not happen to fall like manna from heaven. How do they come? They come by political activity.

up you've got to go out and turn them up. This is the way the capitalist class gained the day. The working class have got to do it in the same way. The story of capitalism's success is a story of political activity and organization; as for the working class, their's is a story of political chaos. True, the workers have studied and understood principles in these later days, but as for organized, intelligent, practical activity in politics, they are still beating on some phase of capitalism's organized trickery or class fronting for a "good man."

The workers have been the class that just voted. I mean the class who only made pencil marks on pieces of paper on election day. The voter made his mark in the ring at the head of the Republican ticket—sometimes it was the Democratic ticket—and the voter stayed on the outside of the ring; "ring rule," you know.

Will the workers ever learn to get a ring of their own; will they ever learn to get on the inside of the ring along with their pencil marks; who can tell? God knows.

It is so easy to be just a pencil mark citizen—no bills to pay, no sitting up nights to do committee work, no worry, no planning campaigns, no party to promote, no organization to look after, no public meetings to arrange, no dues or assessments, no bills to write, no legislation to dictate, no officers to guide, no correspondence, isn't it a cinch to be just a pencil mark citizen?

Vote for "good men." But how will this emancipate the working class? Are the rank and file content, are they ignorant, must they be led and dictated to? This leaves the masses to abide by the opinions of a good man or a bad man as the case may be of Pontius Pilate, the original injunction judge.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

Before long the White Star Line will have broken the world's record by building a liner 1,000 feet long.

The name of the new ship will be the Gigantic, and it will earn its title. When you come to consider that it was only a hundred years ago that the first steamship plied on the Clyde, and that it was a hundred feet long, it can be easily seen what immense strides have been made in ship-building. If the same progress is maintained the liner of 1912 will be 4,000 feet long.

One of the features of this mammoth liner will be its practical immunity from pitching or tossing. A 400-foot ship can only span two waves, but the Gigantic will be able to span four waves of 250 feet each in length, so that it will therefore always keep a horizontal position.

According to that most excellent publication, the Standard Dictionary, the meaning of the word "landslide" is: "Figuratively, an unusually large gain in votes by any particular political party; as, a Democratic landslide."

Better chance that as soon as you can. Make it "the Socialist landslide." The only political party that will ever be able to report "an unusually large gain in votes." One to have incorporated it in the edition anyway, because it says "political" party. Guess the Socialists have the only "political" party on this side of the Atlantic? Oh, don't mention it. Ways glad to help out a square-headed.

"Ah!" he sighed. "If you only knew the least hope, I—"

"Gracious!" interrupted the hearted bells. "I've been giving the least, ever gave to any man."

"Drop me a line!" called the man who had fallen overboard.

"What's the use of calling me the funny man of the party?" the man on the shore called back.